

WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER

BREEZY GOSSIP AROUND THE NATION'S CAPITAL GATHERED BY SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE SILVER BELT By F. J. DYER

Special to the Silver Belt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26.—Commercial supremacy for the United States is a dream cherished by the secretary of state; a dream which he tells about in occasional letters to the foreign representatives of this government and in interviews with the representatives of the press.

It is a commercial age. Trade! Yes, but it is a fact that is being emphasized anew day by day. "Dollar diplomacy" is a phrase coined, possibly by Secretary Knox himself, who likes the alliterated term, to signify the nature of our official intercourse with foreign governments. It is desired that everyone understand that this country is out for the stuff; that our diplomats and consuls are after trade, and lots of it. We are making tariff agreements and concessions for the mutual benefit of ourselves and other countries. Germany, France, Brazil, and a long list of other countries profit by our concessions, and we in turn get benefit through them.

One of the chief things the government desires is to extend our trade abroad in manufactured articles. The business done in foreign countries by American manufacturers is already very large. Last year, that is, for the fiscal year 1909, our exports of manufactures ready for consumption amounted to \$440,000,000, which was 27 per cent of the total exports of this country. Our American manufacturers have taken up this question of foreign trade and with assiduity are studying the requirements of foreign markets. In all probability the current year will show a great increase in the exports of manufactures ready for use. Where formerly few firms in the United States gave any attention to foreign trade, trusting to export agents and jobbers for occasional orders, they are now diligently seeking information and are studying the world markets for information in their various lines. One of the greatest helps they have in their invasion of foreign markets is the bureau of manufactures of the department of commerce and labor.

THE BUREAU OF MANUFACTURES
The bureau of manufactures is presided over by Major John M. Carson, a veteran newspaper correspondent, who has built up a useful and growing bureau. In his annual report, just out, he shows how the work of fostering the foreign trade of the United States is

carried on. While under the jurisdiction of the department of commerce and labor, the bureau is dependent on the state department for its information, which comes in a large degree if not wholly through the diplomatic and consular service. Every foreign agent of this government is expected and required to keep watch for trade openings and to notify the state department of the same. Those relating to manufactured goods are transmitted to the bureau of manufactures, which issues bulletins of various sorts to convey the information to the interested people. It issues the Daily Consular and Trade Reports, and it also prints special reports on special topics. Then there are annual reports by the consuls and the bureau of trade relations, and other publications, all of which are getting to be in greater demand.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

During the past year a department in the daily consular reports contained almost 1,300 separate items showing where could be sold articles of manufacture, or where public improvements were planned. To reply to inquiries elicited by this department it was necessary last year to write 9,400 letters, showing that American business men are watching the reports and that they make good use of them. In pursuance of its efforts to help American merchants to sell their wares abroad, the bureau of manufactures has compiled a list of several hundred thousand names of business concerns in those countries, and it is recommended by Major Carson that authority be granted to print the names in convenient form, as there is great demand for them, and the bureau has no fund to pay for compiling lists of inquirers.

SPECIAL AGENTS

Our exports have profited largely through the reports of special agents sent abroad by the state department to report on various lines of industry. One agent made a thorough investigation of the cotton goods markets. Another investigated with regard to machinery of various kinds. Another reported on the market for cotton seed products. One man will go to the Latin-American countries, while another will investigate conditions in the Orient, or in Africa. With these reports before him, the American manufacturer has full information regarding the nature of the market, and what his competitors are doing to supply it.

The bureau has paid a great deal of attention to tariff work, and it is also much interested in foreign expositions. It has compiled a list of fifty-two which will be held this year, and it is possible that some have been overlooked. Attention has been given to the best method of packing goods for export and improvements have been noted in this work. It is recommended that the publications of the bureau be sold at the cost of production, as the demand for them is now larger than can be met under the limitations imposed by congress.

BALLINGER-PINCHOT CASE DRAGS

Many persons have wondered what there is about the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry which causes nice old ladies to flock to the hearings and fill the room to suffocation, so that the police have to stand at the door and keep people out after the chairs and available standing room have been fully occupied. The only solution seems to be that these nice, motherly, and very respectable old persons have decided that one of "our set" is being persecuted, and as they all like the former chief forester and approve very fully his family connections, they are standing by the young man and showing that they sympathize with him. Sometimes when the testimony favors his side particularly they clap their gloved hands vigorously, and the chair feels compelled to reprove them.

Glavis, the chief witness and in reality, it would seem, the prosecutor of Ballinger and Dennett, is a pale young man, with an indecisive manner. He seems to have a remarkably good memory, but occasionally he is caught napping. He has told a strange tale of spying on his superiors, and of copying correspondence of an official character and supplying it to the forest service with which to make war on the man under whose authority he was. Glavis is not a nice sort of a young person. If he could show that his suspicious were justified, then his contemptible course be justified also; but if it be shown that he had no grounds for calling any of his superiors crooks, it must be conceded that Mr. Glavis is a pitifully small and contemptible person, aiming, probably for his own official preferment

through the downfall of much bigger men who are generally respected and honored. Mr. Pinchot has not come out very strong in the investigation at this writing, but he will later. His testimony may have a very important bearing on the case.

THE PEARY SQUABBLE

After all, it seems to be mainly a variation of the old fight between the staff and the line, in the Peary case. Whether congress shall call a civil engineer an admiral is for congress to decide. It has the power. Whether it shall grant the retired pay of an admiral of the line to a civil engineer as a reward—an indirect pension, is also for congress to decide for itself. The country at large is not worrying much about it. But the navy is simply seething over it. The feeling between the line and the staff is more bitter than it has ever been, and we shall soon know, in all probability, just how much this government paid for the discovery of the Pole in salary to Peary while he was away, year after year, on his exploring trips. Some people want to know that, and while the navy department seems to feel outraged at the desire to pry into its secrets, it will have to tell. Of course Peary ought to have some reward, if he really discovered the Pole, and as there is no particular disposition to question that fact, it would be well for congress to decide just what sort of recognition is proper. Meantime, while people are disputing as to what Peary's reward ought to be, the ill-starred Cook is almost forgotten.

PERHAPS A BUILDING BILL

There are still hopes in the hearts of some members of congress that there will be a public building bill brought in at this session. They are the men who are particularly desirous of getting something for clamoring constituencies, and who may have a hard campaign before them next fall. A public building or two helps wonderfully in a close election. But Chairman Bartholdt has not yet held a meeting of his committee and he does not seem in any hurry to do so. The wise ones say that if there had been any intention to appropriate money at this session for more public buildings, it would already have been discussed in the public buildings committee. The bill ought, in fact, to be ready to submit. The architect of the treasury is swamped with work, preparing plans for some two hundred buildings which already have been provided for. Beside, he is expected to assist the secretary of the treasury in getting up a report on the bill, introduced by the chairman of the public buildings committee, creating a bureau and council of arts. It is a bill much like the one introduced in the senate, by Senator Newlands, and so heartily approved by former President Roosevelt, who, it will

be remembered, actually appointed a council of arts, and by President Taft.

But aside from that, the architect of the treasury could not draw the plans for any more buildings if they were authorized. He can't use any more draftsmen to advantage. There would be nothing gained if a bill were passed at this session instead of next, except to add to the prestige of the members who got appropriations in it, and as money is mighty scarce around Washington now, there is little likelihood that there will be a bill this spring. It'll be bad news in many localities, but I can't help it.

SIR EDWARD GREY MAY BE NEXT PREMIER

LONDON, February 26.—As the session of parliament proceeds, it becomes daily more evident to close observers that contingencies are likely to force an early change of administration. With the situation now confronting him, it will not be surprising if Mr. Asquith resigns office after a futile attempt to perform the primary duty of getting a majority for those measures requisite for the carrying on of the king's government.

If Mr. Balfour declines to take office, and Mr. Asquith refuses to go on, it will become necessary to cast about for some one else to assume the responsibility. It is believed by competent observers that the only available man possessing the requisite qualities of leadership is Sir Edward Grey. There are those who confidently declare that it is only a question of time until Sir Edward becomes prime minister.

The grandson of Sir George Grey, who was several times home secretary, and the grand nephew of Earl Grey of reform bill fame, Sir Edward inherits political instincts and talent of the highest order. He had scarcely attained his majority when he became private secretary of Sir Evelyn Daring (later Lord Cromer), and he acted in the same capacity to Mr. Childers at the time the latter was chancellor of the exchequer. Entering parliament at the age of 23 years, he made some stir at an early period of his career by his independence on the question of Irish land purchase. He was only 30 when Mr. Gladstone appointed him, in 1892, under secretary for foreign affairs. As his chief was in the house of lords, his position was important, and it became

particularly delicate when Lord Rosebery succeeded to the premiership. Sir Edward Grey had to expound a policy with which it was suspected Lord Rosebery's principal colleague did not always sympathize. He did the work which then fell to his hand with courage as well as with propriety. Later, during the period of Liberal opposition, he came strongly to the front as a critic of the foreign policy of the Balfour administration.

Although his style is restrained, Sir Edward's speeches are nearly always impressive and effective. Once he was announced to address a meeting of northern miners who were keen radicals. Instead of giving them a slashing harangue, Sir Edward spoke sedately on foreign affairs, yet his manner was such that his audience listened with deep interest.

WANTS BIG MONEY FOR LITTLE LAND

EL PASO, February 26.—In addition to \$600,000 first demanded for the thirty acres of land, sought to be condemned by the government as a part of the site of the Elephant Butte dam, the Victorio Land & Cattle company, as stated by Special United States Attorney Burgess tonight, in a hearing before the appraisers at Socorro, N. M., demanded \$1,000,000 for the site of the dam, a strip 1,200 by 100 feet.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

I, Chas. Lakich, having sold the Lakich & Co. meat market to Thomas Valtich, am no longer responsible for its debts. Refer all bills to him.



NOTICE THE HUBS

On the next **STUDEBAKER** Wagon you pass on the road

Why aren't they split and cracked like the ordinary wagon?
Because the ordinary wagon hub is made from oak, a wood that splits and cracks very easily, while

Studebaker Wagon

hubs are made from Eastern Black Birch, a very springy, tough wood, chemically treated, with great weather resisting qualities.

Western birch is used by some manufacturers, but it is even poorer than oak. It is brash and will not stand the strain.

Studebaker hubs cost more than any other hub on the market, but they are stronger and wear longer.

Another reason why you should buy a Studebaker from

GLOBE HARDWARE COMPANY

Levy Bros.
DRESSERS OF WOMEN
TUCSON-ARIZONA-GLOBE

**PRICES
SUIT
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Our Grand Spring

OPENING

Levy Bros.
DRESSERS OF WOMEN
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**PRICES
SUIT
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YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND our Grand Spring Opening on Saturday, March 5th. Our store will remain open until 10 o'clock in the evening. There will be music all the evening.

Style Interest Centers at Levy Bros.

Realizing the tremendous demand there would be for One-Piece Dresses, we have devoted special attention to procuring dainty, new, distinctive styles, with the result that our store is not only the best Ladies' Store in Globe, but the most popular! Women know that everything shown here will be absolutely fresh and new. The materials, colors, designs, **THE VERY LATEST.**

Noticeable New Style Features

It seems as though Dame Fashion has tried to see how many new style ideas she could introduce in the dainty one-piece dresses which have engrossed her attention of late. Each model shows some interesting feature of its own, but in all the elongated waist line has been abolished and the normal lines so much more pleasing to the eye prevail. Prism pleating and tunic skirt effects are among the novelties that attract one's attention.

If you want to know why the best dressed women in the city patronize our store, anyone will tell you it is because we never sacrifice quality for price. Undoubtedly elsewhere you will be persuaded to purchase winter styles or late fall's left-over models, but **HERE** there are only the cleverest of advance styles of Spring and Summer.

